The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[No. 51 of Vol. VIII.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [Whole No. 778]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON *TUESDAYS* AND *FRIDAYS*) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17th, 1800. [12½ CENTS SINGLE.]

Forty Dollars Reward,

For apprehending and securing

John Pigot,

And the property he carried off, or so much of it as will pay the forty dollars, or twenty dollars for either. He calls himself a watch maker, is a dusty ill looking fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, flour made, full faced, large white eyes, short dark hair, speaks quick and as though he had a plumb in his mouth, owing to the loss of his fore teeth—had on a brown coatee, out at the elbows, black cape, light corduroy breeches, cotton stockings, and black hat about half worn. He carried with him 1 gold watch, 2 silver watches, 12 table spoons, 5 dozen tea ditto plain, several pair sugar tongs, and sundry articles in the jewellery line, such as lockets and rings—they were mostly stamped with two plain letters, *M. M.* —— The above reward with thanks will be paid by

Mordecai Miller.

Alexandria, Sept 24th, 1800 (3w)

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the evening of the 24th of this instant, at the house of Mr. Priddy on the stage road, seven miles from Richmond, from on my horse, a pair of

Saddle Bags,

containing upwards of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BANK NOTES, principally of the Bank of the United States, the others of Pennsylvania —The money was in a Red Morocco Pocket Book with a silver clasp here were also in the bags one Gingam Coat, two Vests, two pair of Nankeen Pantaloons made with feet, one Shirt, &c. &c ——Whoever will secure the thief, and deliver the bags with the contents above mentioned, to Mr. WM. NICE Richmond, shall receive the above reward, or for the bags and contents ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, and no questions asked.

JOHN IDLE.

Richmond, September 25, 1800.

ROBERT POLLOK & CO.

Are now receiving from the ships NANCY and NEW-YORK the principal part of their

FALL SUPPLIES;

the remainder are daily expected.

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP & CO Of Petersburg; and

DUNLOP, POLLOK & CO. Of Manchester,

Have also arrived the principal part of their

Fall & Winter Goods.

Richmond, Sept. 22, 1800. (4w)

MR. FLORANCE,

Surgeon Dentist, from London,

MOST respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Richmond that he performs all the operations of the Teeth and Gums in the most scientific and approved manner He also transplants Natural, and sets in Artificial Teeth, equal at least to any other Professor. Upon the principles of merit, and honorable performance of what he undertakes, I. F. presumes to solicit the honor of public patronage.

Teeth extracted in the easiest manner; likewise Stumps if ever so buried under the Gums

He also strongly recommends his *Tincture* and *Dentrifice Paste*, prepared by himself, which preserve the teeth, and change them to a beautiful white cure the gums of the scurvy, and make the breath at all times sweet and agreeable and cure the tooth-ache immediately.

Mr FLORANCE is to be spoke with, at Mr Fleisher's (Rising Sun) Tavern.

October 2d, 1800.

Needham & M'Kay,

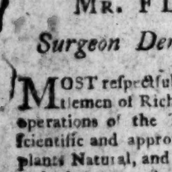
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in a house belonging to Mr. Daniel Trucheart, opposite Capt. William Richardson's Silver-smith's shop where they intend carrying on their business in all its various branches; and are determined by unremitting attention, to deserve the patronage of the public.—They warrant their clocks and watches to perform well for twelve months.

Sept 29, 1800. [tf]

N. B. *Two Apprentices wanted to the above business, who can come well recommended.*

20 Dollars Reward



RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the lower end of Hanover, about the 10th day of May last, a tall, straight, black Negro Woman, by the name of

POLLY;

about 24 or 25 years of age, with large, heavy white eyes, speaks very fast when a little agitated, and has sustained a small injury to the end of the middle finger of her right hand by a whitlow. She had formerly a husband in George a mulatto man servant belonging to John Mayo, Esq. near Richmond, and who eloped from his master about twelve months ago, and is not yet recovered.—It is expected that the above woman has been enticed or taken off by him. Whoever will deliver the said negro woman to me, or secure her in some jail so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward

John Williamson.

Richmond, August 23, 1800.

JUST RECEIVED,

From Doct. CHURCH's Dispensary New-York, and for sale at the Printing-Office, a fresh supply of the following

Patent Medicines:

Church's Cough Drops,

A medicine unequalled by any in the world, for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas and Consumptions.

Chemical Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For the cure of the Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, White Swellings Chilblains, &c &c.

Anodyne Essence,

For the Head Ache.

Volatile Tincture,

For the Tooth Ache.

The Botanical Tea.

Infallible German Corn Plaister,

For the Cure of Corns.

Scotch Ointment

Cures the most inveterate Itch in four hours without Mercury.

Dr. Church's Antibilious Pills,

For the Cure of Malignant and Bilious Fevers, Dyspepsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Acidity, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and all disorders of the Head, Stomach, and Bowels

Eye Salve,

For all disorders of the Eyes.

Antiscorbutic Tincture,

For the Teeth, Breath, and Scurvy in the Gums.

Essence of Scurvy-Grass,

For preventing and curing the Sea and Land Scurvy.

Vermifuge Lozenges,

For destroying Worms in children and grown persons.

Antispasmodic Elixir,

For the cure of all kinds of Fits.

Cordial Restorative Balsam,

For Nervous Disorders, Debility, Inward Weakness, &c.

Vegetable Lotion,

For the face and skin, freckles, sun-burn, prickly heat, Ring Worms, Tetters, &c. &c.

July 10, 1800

Monday, August 12, Amelia county.

The SEMINARY of LEARNING,

Announced in this paper to have been established in Amelia, is now in activity and ready to receive Students. For particulars apply to Meriwether Jones, editor of the Richmond Examiner.

Ran away

FROM the subscriber, in Powhatan county, two Negro Men, named SIMON and GABY. Simon went off the 25th of March —he is 25 years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, and of a yellowish complexion. ——Gaby, the property of Miriam Pleasants, went off the 7th of April—he is 35 years old, yellow complexion, rather round shouldered; his hair thin upon the top of his head, and about the height of the former — It is probable they are in the neighbourhood of Curles or Petersburg, and will endeavour to pass as a part of the negroes that obtained their freedom under the will of John Pleasants, deceased, of Henrico.—I will give FORTY DOLLARS reward to any person that will deliver them to me, or secure them in any jail so that I get them again.

JOHN HUNNICUTT.

May 24th, 1800. [tf.]

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust, (on the premises) to me executed, by Lewis De Gorgue and Maria his wife, to secure a debt, due by said L. De Gorgue to Joseph Gallego, I will sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Eagle Tavern, on the first day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

The House, Out Houses, and half-acre Lot of Ground,

now occupied by Mr. John Piemont situate on the east side of Shockoe creek, near the Free Mason's Hall.

M. B. Poitiaux.

Richmond, October 7, 1800. (tuf)

From the (Boston) *CHRONICLE.*

Messrs. Adams and Rhoades,

IT must be highly gratifying to Mr. Jefferson, and his numerous friends and supporters in every part of the Union, that the writers in opposition to his being chosen President at the approaching election, have had so little to say, to the prejudice of his political character, or his personal reputation. In all the various offices that he has held, there is not even the shadow of a charge to the disadvantage of his morals. In private life he has been a firm and discreet friend, a punctual debtor, even under circumstances which would have justified a different sort of management to his British correspondents: a merciful creditor; an indulgent parent; a virtuous husband; a dutiful son; an affectionate brother, and an enlightened citizen. As a statesman he is not arrogant, assuming, noisy, passionate, intriguing, or vindictive. The correct sentiments he has disclosed to the world on the subject of government are the surest pledge that he is wholly destitute of that furious, implacable spirit of fanaticism either in politics or religion, which the collective credence of history has demonstrated to be the prolific & almost the only source of all the evils, civil and spiritual with which the earth has been afflicted, in every age and country. Incapable of sustaining a specific charge against him in any other view, his opponents have had recourse to his religious tenets, as the only remaining point in which they conceive him to be vulnerable; but in this respect, they have nothing they can exhibit, except tortured conclusions and garbled and mutilated extracts from his literary works.

About twenty years ago, Mr. Jefferson was requested by a foreigner to give him some information respecting the state of this country, in reply to certain questions he had proposed for his particular consideration. These queries and the answers running to considerable length, formed what has been since published, as Mr Jefferson's "Notes" on the state of Virginia. This ingenious and learned production, so very honorable to his country, was probably written without any view to its being published. It was the spontaneous and trancient exertion of a strong and well informed mind, to correct prejudices which certain authors in Europe had propagated against the moral and physical condition of the United States; and there was no doubt, in the time of it that the observations contained in this entertaining performance, amounted to a complete refutation of the errors that had been thus shamefully adopted It is remarkable, that in the course of the revolution, and long afterwards, not a word was uttered to the disparagement of Mr. Jefferson's religious or literary character. Although he was known to be the author of the Declaration of Independence, it was never presumed that there was a single passage in his "Notes," in any degree derogatory to the high place he had filled in the minds of his countrymen. Since these "Notes" were given to the public, Mr Jefferson has been Ambassador to France, Secretary of State, and Governor of Virginia. Wonderful! Messrs Printers, that such a book should have been in existence for so long a period and nobody perceived its dangerous tendency, until certain Clergymen of the Church of England, have lately made the discovery. A Clergyman of the Church of England! of a *foreign* establishment, opposite to the genius of our own constitution, perhaps even paid for his trouble, modestly presumes to alarm the fears of the dissenting interests in North-America, on the danger of electing Mr. Jefferson to be President of the United States, under a constitution which was the first in the world to disclaim all religious qualifications, as a recommendation to the offices under it.

Had the intolerant, persecuting spirit for which this same English church has been uniformly distinguished, governed the convention in Philadelphia, who reported the Constitution, it would not have been permitted to execute its religious functions, until its ministers had given some assurance to the public of their future good behaviour: and yet, the pious disinterested *pastors* of these evangelic *flocks*, as they meekly style themselves, the *Linns*, the *Abercrombies*, and the *Gardners*, in Pennsylvania, New-York and Boston, aliens and not citizens, of a *foreign* religion, with a monarch at its head, are concerned that the *free* citizens of the United States should not do their duty without their interference. There is something so farcical in all this that an American can scarcely help smiling at their effrontery Conscience bound, they are dreadfully perplexed left the absurdity of their own peculiar dogmas should be brought into question Their strange infatuation reminds me of the anecdote of one of the kings or regents of France who had been grossly abused in a pulpit—and at that time had the power to dispose of the factious Clergyman by a *letter de cachet*.—Instead, however, of giving reins to his resentment, he simply exclaimed—"The Blockhead! Why does he meddle with me—I do not belong to his parish." Mr. Jefferson has the utmost reason to make the same declaration—Has he ever been their persecutor? Why then should they, of all people, be so extremely pertinacious on this head? The reason is evident It is not the alledged infidelity of Mr. Jefferson—No, that is not the difficulty. There has not been a Minister of State in England for a century past that ever pretended to be a christian. Who ever heard of the christianity of my lord *North*, the earl of *Bute*, my lord *Chatham*, or Mister *Pitt*? And yet the venerable arch-bishops and the bishops of England sat very easy under their administration. No, it is not the religious tenets of Mr. Jefferson which gives so much umbrage to these pious *gentlemen*. It is quite a different thing—Mr. Jefferson happens to think that every man should have the right to worship the Almighty according to his own conscience. This is the dreadful crime—this is the "damned spot" which all the water in the ocean cannot wash from his character. It is his opinion that no man ought to suffer for his religious sentiments, be they what they may. In this point Mr. Jefferson is a most incorrigible sinner: For he cannot be persuaded to be a hypocrit. He knows the christian church flourished until it became convenient to the powers in being to give it their gracious protection; and from that moment until the American revolution, when a perfect separation has been made between the church and state, the world has been stained with human gore to gratify the pride and to promote the interest of the Romish and English Clergy.

Does not our blood freeze with horror in our veins when we read some of the heart rending scenes which have been displayed under the garb of religion. Let the dissenting clergyman recollect the sufferings of their ancestors, and reflect with gratitude that the spirit of humanity has so far corrected the blind, cruel bigotry of former establishments. For fear some of them have forgotten the persecutions they formerly endured from these mild merciful priests of the church of England, I will just copy from an English historian a passage, truly descriptive of the diabolical spirit by which every established church has been invariably governed: and yet this also has been called a religion.

Lambert, who, says the historian, had been previously tried and condemned, because he would not consent to Christ's corporeal appearance in the sacrament, was not daunted by the terror of the punishment to which he was condemned, His executioner took care to make the sufferings of a man who had personally opposed the king, as cruel as possible He was burned by a slow fire. His legs and thighs were consumed to the stumps; and when there appeared no end to his torments, some of the guards *in mercy* lifted him on their halberts, and threw him into the hottest of the fire where he was soon consumed! Some days before this execution four anabaptists had faggots tied to their backs and were burned in that manner.

This is the horrible mischief which the American revolution has corrected. Articles of faith are nothing but human inventions repugnant to humanity and destructive of religion. Religion without humanity is nothing but an infamous imposture Of true religion, humanity is the motive, the principle, and the object. This alone is christianity—all the rest is error and delusion.

The inconsistency of Mr. Jefferson's adversaries can be surpassed by their malignancy alone. In one moment he is charged with being an Atheist, and the next a Deist —as if it were possible to be both together; or, as if a *real* Christian, could be other than a firm and sincere believer in the unity of the Deity.

But I will suppose, for the example, that Mr. Jefferson's tenets did not precisely accord with those of the Athanasian creed, That may be his misfortune; but it surely is not his crime. Mr Jefferson must submit to the evidence as it strikes his mind. St. Paul, who was a distinguished persecutor of the Christians was suddenly illuminated by the Divine Light. Will these revilers of Mr Jefferson say that similar events cannot now be expected It would indeed be a miracle if some of these very *charitable christians*, wolves in sheeps cloathing, were to discard their pride, hatred, and other ungovernable passions and rely humbly on HIM, who alone is the searcher of hearts, instead of disturbing the public with their abusive suspicions.

As we advance in knowledge we correct the defects of a bad education, and remove the rubbish in the way to the truth It is truth alone that is really beautiful. But where shall we find it? In the schools of philosophers, or the convents, or conclaves of a debased and corrupted clergy. No: she is only to be found in that pure and uncorrupted religion, which instructs us in our rights, and our duties, and assures us that a humble, and contrite spirit is the most acceptable offering to the Supreme Author of our being—Is this kind of spirit often found in a palace or a cottage?

"Should modest Foster happen to excel
"Ten metropolitans in speaking well."

Is such a man on that account to be stretched on a gibbet, or burnt at a slow fire; and yet this has been the practice of every established church, wherever it had influence enough to enlist the passions of the multitude or the interest of government on its side. Who in this free country has given this inquisitorial power to any man? Do we find it in the constitution of the United States Has not the policy of Pennsylvania been the admiration not of Monks and Friars, but of enlightened dissenters, for the liberality of its principles? Has not America, I mean free independent America, been settled on the same principles? The enemies of Mr. Jefferson on this account must of course be the enemies of the constitution of the United States, for this government is founded on this basis as on a rock.

If I had no other reason to induce me to vote for Mr Jefferson; the objections against him coming from so suspicious a quarter, would decide me in his favor. I will venture to affer, that his book on Virginia is the best literary production that this country can boast. Nor do I believe there was another man at the time who could have done equal justice to the various subjects on which he has treated. This very book ought to be read and studied in our schools; and, excepting the celebrated Locke, who was also a friend to religious liberty in the most extensive sense of the word, I know of no other writer in the English language of equal merit: that is, I know of no other book so clear of prejudice and so correct in sentiment; and yet is it not astonishing that a few interlopers should dare to practice on the patience of the community, so far as to publish libels against this accomplished citizen, that in their own country would entitle them to the severest punishment.

X. Y. Z.

FROM THE AURORA.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In repelling the attacks of certain foreign persons, on the supporters of the republican election of 1799, I used, in print, some expressions, which amounted to a declaration, that Mr. Adams had believed, that an appointment of a minister to a foreign country or to Great Britain, had been made under British influence. This was founded on a letter from Mr. Adams, of May 1792. The editor of the Aurora republished the idea, with more strength I believe than I had used. A prosecution was commenced against him for this and other matters, and I was applied to, orally and in writing, by some of his law counsel, for information what I could prove upon that and other points. The papers or copies were requested *for use on the trial*, I was informed that I should be served with a subpoena. I furnished one long original document,* which related to one of the points, and I had a copy of Mr. Adams' letter, made and certified by a gentleman of Philadelphia. This copy I gave to Mr Duane's counsel. I had no idea, that it would ever be published But it seems that copies have got abroad.† As soon as I learned that the government had determined to discontinue the prosecution, I demanded my copy again. I was pained to learn, that copies had been made from it I requested that they might be recovered and with my own copy returned to me. Before I received an answer I heard that the letter of Mr Adams to me was published in the Aurora, and received it myself in that paper by the mail. I did not compare the letter with any of the printed copies, but I am under the necessity of saying that I believe they are correct. Some trivial error of the press may have crept in, but I do not know that there are any. I suppose there are none. I believe two or more of Mr. Duane's lawyers have seen the original, though I never shewed it to him ‡ The letter can be exhibited, and as it has been published about five weeks, and the post takes papers to Massachusetts in five or six days, Mr Adams would have directed its contradiction.(a) The evidence of the Rev. Mr. Dana, of Connecticut, if correctly reported to the

Editor's Notes

* This is the Report of the British Privy council, in which Lord Hawkesbury states that "a British party is already formed in America" it is dated in 1791, and may be seen in the hands of the editor

† The editor published it in his own defence. Slander had charged it as a forgery of the editor. A Grand jury had found a bill, charging the fabrement of such a letter being in existence as a crime. The prosecution, after finding the Bill was withdrawn, and the editor conceived this to be done, to stifle the publication; moreover he conceived that the charge upon the Pinckneys was important to his country, at all times; more particularly when it concerned men, whose corruption, if true, might be the ruin of the liberties of the people.

‡ The editor saw it only in the hands of his council.

(a) Mr. Adams receives the Aurora with great regularity.

Lancaster Republican committee, is much stronger upon the general ground of a foreign party.——The writer of that letter is neither Mr. Ogden, who it seems died three days after the real writer penned it, nor is it Mr. Gamble, of whom I do not remember ever to have heard before. The real name of the real writer has been given to William Rawle, esq. of Philadelphia, General Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, and Tobias Lear esq. of Washington, Potomak, by three letters—also to the editor of the Aurora,(b) and to the chairman of the Lancaster federal Committee and the letter has been shewn to the latter, and to most of the principal officers of the government of Pennsylvania, who are now at Lancaster. My fellow citizens will excuse this very hasty statement, from a man who has known, or heard anti republican declarations, from several of the considerable public men of this country for several years, till they have risen to the height Mr Adams stated to Mr Dana, in Connecticut. If officers, or persons in the federal government can be satisfied, that they are in duty bound to speak as plainly, as I have done, monarchical dispositions and declarations can be proved to such of the Presidential electors or candidates, as will make the necessary enquiries of all the persons whose names are committed to them.

The gazettes called federal, may continue their abuse of me. My fellow citizens will perceive, that if those licentious newspapers, do not reprehend the pamphlet published by *Fenno* and the *Waites*, at New-York, they must defame me who think a concert of three or more to abolish the state constitutions, and to render the federal senate, a representation of the president, very dangerous offences in law and reason.

TENCH COXE.

(b) The name has not been communicated to the Editor by Mr Coxe; if any letter communicating it was sent, it never was received.—Another gentleman at Lancaster informed the Editor that the name of the Clergyman was no longer a secret, and it was therefore put in the place that had been left blank of the affidavits.

FROM THE SAME.

MATTER OF FACT.

The following letter was received by the Editor, in reply to a letter addressed on the subject to Mr. Coxe. We shall republish the letter of Mr Adams on Tuesday morning, corrected agreeable to the notes of Mr. Coxe

What will the federalists now say of Mr. Adams's republicanism?

What will they say of the Pinckneys as candidates for the Presidency?

What will they say of Alexander Hamilton's federalism?——O! Shame!

Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Oct. 5, 1800

Sir,

I received last night your letter, enclosing a publication of Mr. Thomas Pinckney of the 15th September. You well know, that after the indictment against you was discontinued, I demanded of the person to whom I furnished it, the only copy of Mr Adams's letter, I ever passed from my hands. You know too, that I never gave you a copy of it, or shewed you the original. The circumstances, under which the letter was published, have been stated by you and by me. When I found it necessary to intimate in general terms, in defence of the republican ground and party, that Mr Adams had believed British influence to have been used here, I deemed it prudent to shew, in private, my proof to one or two personal and political friends, lest some accident might deprive me of the letter Doctor Bache may have learned the existence of the paper, from one of those persons.

As a copy of the letter has gone forth, it is proper that I should support the truth of its existence. In reflecting upon the circumstances as I returned from the post-office, I presumed, that Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg Esq. must well know Mr. Adams's signature. He has himself often signed, as speaker of the house of representatives, after that gentleman had signed as vice president and president of the senate. I also thought it probable, that Wm. Barton, esq would know Mr. Adams's writing. I therefore shewed the original letter to both Mr Muhlenberg and Mr. Barton, the former, (Mr M.) is certain, that, that whole letter dated May ( ) 1792, without day, is written by the late Vice President, Mr. Adams. The latter, (Mr Barton) is satisfied of the same. It was understood here, that Pierce Butler, Esq. of South Carolina, would pass shortly through Lancaster. He has since arrived, and I have shewn the letter to him, Mr. Butler knows the writing to be Mr Adams's. I think it probable, that I may have submitted it to the inspection of some of your three lawyers, besides furnishing the copy to be considered in their conferences.

I do not remember any person in this place, besides Mr. Muhlenberg and Mr. Barton, whom I think likely to know Mr. Adams's writing; but as it is certain that Gen Hand, Mathias Barton, Alexander Scott, William Montgomery, and Paul Zantzinger, Esquires, have seen his signature in their commissions, they may remember or possess it. I shall therefore shew the letter to one or more of them, and permit the rest to see it, if they choose. The public are aware that those five gentlemen are, or have been officers of the revenue, or of the provisional army.

Gen Pinckney and Mr Thomas Pinckney, were in Philadelphia last winter, the latter was there through the whole season. I lived there until the 6th of January, 1800, and was in Philadelphia a few days in February, to move my family, and in March, on public and private business. One of the Messrs Pinckneys passed through this town, on his way to South Carolina, I believe it was *Mr* T. Pinckney—The mail or stage, came every day during the winter, to this place from Philadelphia, Sundays excepted, if I had received an application from either of them, I would have sent a certified copy to the President, and have informed Messrs. Pinckney, that they could see it in his hands, or with his permission, or that any friend they chose, could have my answers to the questions legally put to me in court. I never understood before, that you had sent copies to Mr. T. Pinckney, while he was attending the last session of Congress: if he received them, the way was open for an application personally, or in writing, to Mr. Adams or myself. If Mr. Pinckney did apply to Mr. Adams, or, though so fully and early informed, omitted to apply to him, to your counsel, to yourself, or to me, he should not have suffered himself to speak of the letter, as possibly a forgery calculated for electioneering purposes. If I understand his character, he will regret it on reflection. I hope, that, in the proposed investigation, Mr. Pinckney will make it appear, whether he and the General, or either of them, received or saw, in Philadelphia, during Mr Adams's stay there, any or all of the copies of the letter of May, 1792, and what authenticity was given to them or either of them, whether either of the Messrs Pinckneys applied to Mr Adams upon the subject, whether Mr Adams denied the correctness of any part of the letter, or admitted its general correctness and truth, in regard to the letter as published in your two days Aurora of Thursday and Friday, the 2d and 3d of October, current—Mr. Muhlenberg and I found it on collation, to contain only the following little errors of copy, or the press.

Instead of "*no information of mine* can" read "*could*," after "*manufactory cannot*" add the word "*live*." The words "*and the English*" should be "*and English*" without the article "*the*."

"It is *not* the land jobber" should read, "it is *only* the land-jobber."

"Is its evil," should read "is its *own* evil."

"Instead of "*Yours, &c*" the letter concludes thus:—"Remember me affectionately to all friends, and believe me to be faithfully yours.'

The direction at foot, which, in your paper, was, I presume purposely omitted, is thus "Mr Coxe."

I shall take care to have the letter carefully copied and authenticated to-morrow, and I rejoice that I have been able to shew it to two witnesses so universally known, as Mr. Muhlenberg and Mr. Butler, the first of whom has signed so often the laws of the union after Mr. Adams. The unreflecting manner in which charges have been brought or asserted against me is really astonishing. One paper asserts that I gave you the public accounts of Messrs. Dayton, Pickering, Scott, & Co. which is false, and you know it to be false. The world must know it impossible, for I have been out of office since the 23d Dec. 1797.—Another paper asserts, that I invented the letter of Sept 23, 1800, from the Rev. Mr And. Steele, whose name I mention, since you, to my regret, & contrary to my wishes, published it. Another Gazette says, that I was a guide to the British army 23 years ago, or conducted or escorted them, all which are false.—And a fourth paper to sum up the measure of electioneering manœuvre, malice, and wickedness, asserts that I was "one of the board of Refugees, that was established for the trial of the unfortunate Americans, who fell into the hands of the British generals." This last is a most dangerous and criminal falsehood, as ever was published against a man, who, in office and out of office, has acted a firm and honest part in procuring and maintaining the constitution of the union and of the states. The unworthiness of the Pennsylvania federalists, (or some of them) in these attacks upon me, is really shocking, after they appointed me *a member of the general federal committee of this State*, to carry the adoption of the federal constitution, and a member of congress against the two old whigs, general Richard Butler and Wm Findley, Esqs It is also more shocking after my appointments by gen. Washington, Dr. Franklin, Governor K Kean, gen. Peter Muhlenberg, and gen Hamilton, to the several important offices of assistant sec'ry of the treasury, commissioner of the internal revenue of the United States, commissioner to treat of commerce with Maryland and Virginia, commissioner to the federal convention at Anapolis, and secretary of the land office of Pennsylvania. It is time for the hearts of my inconsiderate, and (of some I must say) most *criminal* persecutors to recoil. Their fury has hurried them on to the goal of shame. Let them ask themselves whether the honor and interests of this country have been more *faithfully* and *zealously* defended and manifested by any man, since the battle of Lexington, than by myself in my reply to lord Sheffield. Let the prudent friends of Great Britain be asked, whether any American publication ever more perfectly reconciled *moderation towards their nation* with *a faithful attachment* to our own.

Let them see in the past the sure pledge of my future exertions. Let the real friends of republican government remember the firmness with which I have acted and *suffered* in that cause; and let the enemies of all foreign influence consider the decision with which I have resisted its baneful increase. From these they will learn why so much hatred and animosity is excited against me, and why I am eternally the object of all will be learned that I am yet firm.—They ought to know that their injustice does not alarm me. If a few men who form the list of signers to the declaration of independence, and of the officers heretofore appointed under the federal government will *faithfully* unfold the story of their knowledge, the real republicans of this country will not divide at the ensuing election. Mr. Adams will be rejected for his own proper anti-republicanism. I will prove it by a part of the men who signed the declaration of independence, in behalf of this great and abused state.

Let me draw from under the cover in which they have been too long wrapped, the useful talents of Benjamin Rush. If he adds not to the proofs of the monarchism of Mr. Adams, and of many of the supporters of that gentleman's election and of general Pinckney's, then will I endure in silence all the criminations which party hatred and animosity can invent or desire.

I acknowledge and assert the high obligations of both the constitutions upon me; I know the same obligations to bind the civil and military powers. I affirm that Alexander Hamilton, esq. did declare to me, at a meeting on official business, that he was a monarchist: that I stated the fact in 1795, from a sense of duty, to Timothy Pickering, esq. then secretary of state and war, that I declared that the information ought not to affect Mr. Hamilton without his first knowing the assertion and that I had made it; that this was in the presidency of general Washington, and that Mr. Hamilton was afterwards appointed, in effect, commander of *the army* by mr. Adams and the senate; mr. Pickering being at the time a member of the President's council. I risk this statement without fear of a contradiction by mr. Hamilton or mr Pickering. They respect truth too much to deny the verity and the accuracy of my declaration—I wish them both well, but the constitution must be preserved. I assert also, that an examination of Dr. Benjamin Rush, to which I conjure the republican electors to attend, will prove mr. Adams to be a monarchist. I assert also that an examination of col. J. Taylor of Caroline, in Virginia, and of col. John Langdon, of New-Hampshire, will prove that Mr Adams made, in their hearing, before 1797, the declaration, that he expected, or hoped to see, the time when col. Taylor and Mr Giles would be convinced that the people of the United States could not be happy without an hereditary chief magistrate, and a senate that should be hereditary, or for life.

I refer for further proof upon this subject to the letter of the reverend Mr Andrew Steele—I refer to the reverend Dr. Dana, a federal clergyman of New-Haven, in Connecticut. I refer to Pierpont Edwards and Mr. Gideon Granger, all of whom ought to make their depositions for the use of the electors. I refer, without fear of contradiction, to the honor & veracity of mr. Adams, in regard to the declarations of mr Dana, mr. Steele, mr. Langdon and mr Taylor.

It may be said that these are bold declarations, but what I am to fear, if this be a free country, with truth and the laws on my side? Am I not to dare to explain the motives of my conduct, and the ground of my opinions, though so vilely abused—may I not defend myself by truth and reason? Is it not much better that our elections should be thus decided by fair argument, and by weighty facts, than that fraud, violence, and corruption should come in to ruin all.

Let it not be supposed, that this is a mere election manœuvre. I am ready to attend the federal committee of Philadelphia, with the support of an equal number of our friends on any notice, to proceed to the examination of two of the witnesses in that city. If they decline it, then let the true inference be drawn. If I have said too much in behalf of *any man*, then let him contradict it in writing or in print.

I must draw to a conclusion; the injuries, insults, and misrepresentations heaped upon me for several years have at length risen to their height. I have found it necessary to bring them to a point. This most inconsiderate and groundless suggestion of forgery from such a man as Thomas Pinckney, and this most dangerous and wicked assertion in regard to the Board of Refugees have drawn me forth. If I have been free it is the freedom of undaunted, though injured innocence. It is forced from me by the rashness of some, and the malice of others of my political opponents, and in some degree, at least, the defence of our form of government, against both citizens and foreigners. I am Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

TENCH COXE.

NEW-YORK, October 8.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated August 15.

"Every ship passing Altona is now boarded by a Danish officer. Two days ago an English ship was hailed, and returning an insolent answer, the mate and another person were taken out, and flogged so severely that the mate's life is despaired of. The merchants at Altona have voluntarily embargoed their vessels, till the present dispute with England is adjusted,"

Buonaparte, says a late London paper, is treating with the Pope for the restoration of the Catholic Religion to France, and the recal of the exiled Bishops. The College of Cardinals are debating on the application.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

In the Philadelphia Gazette of last evening, it is objected to the Aurora, that *Toussaint* has been declared a legal officer.

To these charges the Aurora pleads guilty in the most unqualified manner, and will stand upon such good ground as no sophistry can evade. Nay more, the principle will be asserted and maintained, that not only *Toussaint* is a *traitor* and *rebel* to the government which he professes to regard, but that he has entered into illicit engagements, which merit punishment, but which forbid agreeable to the law of nations, the countenance and interference, much less the recognition of his authority by every legitimate government. The ground here taken by the Aurora, is not a light one; it is not a matter of political speculation, but of *proof*, serious and interesting to the United States.

The evidence of this declaration, the editor is not now at liberty to publish. The villains who tremble at their treason, wish to drag the editor forth with a premature discovery of the evidence But the people have already seen that no promise made in this paper to drag villains to the bar of public justice, has ever been broken, and they may securely rely upon it, that the facts shall be made notorious.

Toussaint has notoriously entered into a compact with the British. *Rigaud* never did, and always refused to enter into any compact with them. Who is loyal and who is a traitor?

A project was started at St. Domingo, to expel or extirpate the *whites* from St. Domingo—the plan was to make St. Domingo a black nation, and either *Guadaloupe* or *Martinico* a mulatto nation, by a similar extirpation.

Rigaud objected to the butchery of the whites—no terms would be allowed him, and he was forced to evacuate St. Domingo as the alternative of death

Rigaud is said only to be second in command to *Toussaint*. Ignorance or misrepresentation alone could have attempted to foist that upon the public, since it is well known, that *Rigaud* was vested with *full powers*, as commandant of the Southern force; that the *territory* of the south was not, nor could it be under *Toussaint* or *Rigaud*, since the treaty ceding it, was only conditional. this condition we shall illustrate by a plain fact.

When Rigaud had evacuated the departments of the South, Toussaint sent a body of black troops to take possession. They were met in the passes of the mountains by a Spanish officer, who demanded information on the purpose of their march. The troops were compelled to halt, and the officer commanding alone suffered to proceed to the city of St Domingo. The officer of Toussaint presented his credentials to Don Gracia. What was the result? He was ordered to quit the territory in *twelve hours!*

These are facts that will meet the test of investigation. But what is the import applied to our president's strange and inconsiderate (or else wicked) proclamation? We are in alliance with *Spain*; Such an alliance as Mr. *Secretary General Marshall* some time ago said it was our first interest and firm purpose to preserve inviolate. An alliance in which, by the wise dispositions and foresight of Mr. *Jefferson*, we obtained the greatest advantages; yet our president's proclamation pretends to *open the trade to the Spanish Territory contrary to that Treaty*. The Secretary of State from the lateness of his appointment, might with great plausibility plead ignorance But the President cannot do so, either in reason or justice; for he must have known, that the Spanish government does not allow a consul from foreign nations, in any of her colonies; and that the person who discharges consular duties at the Havanna, is only considered as commercial agent. It is a *mean and shabby subterfuge* to say the proclamation considered St. Domingo as a *dependency of the French Republic*—the proclamation might with equal propriety consider *Chandernagore* or *Louisiana*, because they had been formerly *subject* to France.

October 9.

We are happy to learn, that the fever at Providence has entirely subsided. October 1, the Town-Council reported, "that no person has deceased, nor any new case occurred since their last report; and that the town at present is entirely clear of said disorder."

In the present state of eager and anxious suspense, with respect to the much wished for authentic Biography of our illustrious *WASHINGTON*, it is with pleasure we hear it generally whispered, and with a very high degree of confidence, that his *Life*, from the documents now in the hands of the *Honorable Bushrod Washington*, will be written by JOSEPH DENNIE, ESQ. the reputed author of *The Lay Preacher*.

(*Phil. Gaz.*)

A Bookseller of the British metropolis, publishes an annual commentary on the British Constitution, *which surpasses in* cheapness *and* closeness *of* argument *all the works which have appeared on the subject of that* stupendous fabric *of human wisdom. The book is sold for the small sum of* ten-pence sterling! *and is comprised in less than* 300 *pages duodecimo, its title is "* KEARSLEY'S TAX TABLES." *By way of specimen of the work, and as a curious fact in history, we select the following:*

VIII. NEW DUTY ON HORSES."

"*By the statute* 38 *Geo. III. c.* 41. *sec.* 2. *the* "*following rates and duties for all Horses*

"*Mares and Geldings.*

	Duties on each
For one and no more	£1 4 0
—Two,	1 16 0
—Three,	2 2 0
—Four,	2 5 0
—Five,	2 6 0
Six,	2 10 0
Seven & not more than 8	2 11 0
Nine,	2 11 6
Ten & not more than 12,	2 12 0
Thirteen & not more than 16,	2 12 6
Seventeen,	2 13 0
Eighteen,	2 13 6
Nineteen,	2 14 0
Twenty, or upwards,	2 15 0

By the comparison of these duties it will be found that the tax is heavier *in proportion to the* poverty of the owner, *and that the poor man who owns only one horse, pays for that* single horse *only* £1 11 *shillings less than the* noble lord *or his Grace, the* Archbishop *or* Duke *who keep* twenty.!

This is what our great statesmen, Hamilton *& the* Pinckneys *have been driving at; & the system which Mr. Adams extols beyond the discovery of the* magnet *and the* quadrant! How do you like it American plough joggers?

Extract of a Letter from St. Thomas, dated 3d September, 1800.

There is much talk here of peace, between France and America; it appears even certain, for an advice boat arrived from Cayenne, has assured us, that the privateers of that colony had orders to respect the American flag, and that some vessels which had been captured before the order was received were going to be released.

I have been assured, that a French division with troops on board, bound to Guadaloupe, had put into Cayenne, this news appears to be gaining credit, if true, there is no doubt of an attempt on Martinique being meditated.

WILMINGTON, October 11.

We have not yet received the returns from Sussex County, but have good reason to suppose that from the majority Mr. Bayard is likely to have in that county, he will be re-elected to Congress.

BALTIMORE, October 9.

DEATHS.

For the last 24 hours ending this morning at sun-rise

	Adults.	Children.
Fell's Point,	1	0
Hospital,	1	0
Old Town,	1	0
West side of Jones's Falls,	8	0
Precincts,	0	1
Total,	11	1

October 10.

The new Spanish ambassador to the United States, the chevalier *Blasie de Orosbo*, took leave of the Cisalpine directory, the 27th of July, in order to repair to Spain, to embark for this country.

WINCHESTER, October 1.

In taking the census, conformable to an act of Congress passed at the last session, the borough of Winchester is found to contain

Free white males,	926
Free white females,	822
Free negroes and mulattoes,	22
Slaves,	347
	2117

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE GILMORE of Carterſville, is requeſted to call at the ſtore adjoining this Office for 4 barrels Plaiſter Paris, ſhipped by H. B Twiſt, on board the Schooner Induſtry. ylvanus Snow, Maſter, to the care of Mr. William Garrett, of Richmond.

October 13, 1800. (3t)

I OFFER FOR SALE,

MY PROPERTY



In this city, (as desirable as any therein) ſituated on the brow of the Hill, between the Governor's and Col. Mayo's.

James Strange.

Richmond October 6 1800.

TAVERN.

TO be leaſed for one or more years, New Market Tavern, in Charlotte county, within five miles of Bibb's Ferry, on Staunton a moſt excellent ſtand, and worthy the attention of any perſon who wiſhes to follow that buſineſs. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt of December next. For terms apply to

Hugh Wyllie.

Charlotte county, Oct. 6, 1800.

WANTED to exchange a handſome COACHEE for a DOUBLE CHAIR—Enquire at the office of the Virginia Argus.

Richmond, 8th October, 1800. (3w.)

Henry Hovey,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed his ſtore to the corner houſe, lately occupied by William Cook, Tinman, oppoſite James Ternan's Druggiſt ſtore, where he has opened

A freſh aſſortment of SHOES,

Of all ſorts, which he will ſell on very low terms for Caſh.

3t *Richmond, 29th Sept. 1800.*

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Friday, October 17, 1800.

From the Washington (City) Federalist of the 11th inst.

The result of the late Election, in this *very federal State*, is at length ascertained with sufficient precision, to authorize the Antifederalists to count upon a legislative majority of *twelve* on their side.

For the Virginia Argus.

No. III.

THE ARMED NEUTRALITY
AGAIN OUR THEME!

Is there an independent soul in the Union but must readily acquiesce in the superior elevation it would immediately afford us?

Let the person who dissuades from the enterprize be critically examined, and he will be found, either a dependent on Great-Britain, or under the influence or controul of one of that denomination.

It is farcical for the United States to assume a state of total independence! nor is it possible to be totally unconnected with Europe!—our intercourse will occasion, and we shall be a demi-European nation, but it will not thence follow, that we must be subjected to her policy, much less to her wars—nay we ought and of course must be divested of both as far as is useful and possible.

We will not at this time, attempt to ascertain the policy of the partiality guaranteed by Jay's treaty, the necessity of a navy upon the present European system, or the consequential necessity of a reclination on Great-Britain, thereby to be permitted to institute it——Those ideas might have had a powerful effect on the mind of Mr. Jay, as well as the majority of the Senate who advised to the ratification of THAT TREATY—it will not be deemed uncandid to allow that as the best apology.——Suffice that we, under those impressions, acknowledge the reclination to be found policy, and that we hold out ostensible friendship, during the organization of our infant navy—have the projectors of that expensive recourse a latent hope, that within the period of a century, we can assume a state of equilibration with Great-Britain?—shall we be able in half a century, to build, equip, man, and properly put to sea, a force sufficient to meet her 389 frigates? while her line of battle—74's—70—64—60 and 50 gun ships—her numberless sloops of war, bomb ketches, fire-ships, cutters and armed packets, are left out of the calculation? What then the use of such an inferior number, or in comparison with her, so trifling a naval force? Can we, in case of open rupture, expect more than is the lot of the combined fleets of France and Spain, to be blocked up in harbours, at her sovereign nod? It would be infantine calculation to expect or hope for a better fate.—Politic or wise, therefore, may we denominate our rulers, in giving *food* and pleasant looks and words to the Lion, to rescue our infant navy from his devouring fangs—has he not growled at our every gambol? and will he suffer us to grow into a degree of strength, which may endanger his quiet, e'er he stretch his paw and stay our progress?—What advantage results from our procedure thus far? *unless we look forward to a combination of the other powers of Europe, and with them form the grand assemblage of an* ARMED NEUTRALITY, will evils result?—can there exist a greater, than the terrific assumptions she has already made?——Is subordination further to be expected? As individuals we must own, that we had rather revert to the terms proffered us by Gov. Eden, & Co. A D 177 ; than degrade our flag or national character an ace further—but perhaps those may not again be offered, or if solicited may not be guaranteed, as Britain has shared more liberally our intrinsic riches, since than before our revolution, and the establishment of our much boasted independence,—Is there a soul but would be decidedly fixed, and prefer a state of open war, especially if in alliance with the Armed Neutrality of Europe, to the past and present humiliating degradations of our commerce, pride, honor, emolument, and national character?—But how is this European naval phalanx to form a coalition with the U. States? Let *a President be chosen and appointed, who has not committed himself to the British cabinet and policy, by publications of extensive notoriety, as well as by* ——————— *treaty*—the question is easily and readily solved—THIS is the rallying point of the real independence of the United States; without it, and without a change of men, and thence of measures, the independence of the U. States is but an empty sound

It is from the spirited exertions of Russia, with Prussia, Denmark and Sweden, that an armed neutrality is hoped for; that the crowned heads should enter and exchange such frequent visits, forebodes something like the grand Duke of Sully's original plan—It is by such coalitions alone that the inferior powers can hope for security and safe passports on the seas. The flagrant abuses offered the Danish ship Franda, by capt. Baker commander of the British 28 gun ship called the Nemesis,—and her carrying the Franda and six of her convoy into the Downs will bring the Danes into the coalition.—The English perceive the danger, and expecting envoys to the northern courts to unroll the progress of a scheme, big with the fate of Britain, and so felicitating to the other powers of Europe, and eventually so deeply interesting to the United States,

For the VIRGINIA ARGUS.

GREAT NEWS!

The Washington Federalist, of Saturday the 11th current, announces in the most abject notes of sorrow, that the legislature of Maryland expected to have an Anti-federal majority of *twelve members!* This news may be considered as the clenching nail that is to secure the election of Mr. Jefferson Maryland was the most doubtful in her principles of any state in the union upon this side of New-England. This acquisition must of itself decide the approaching contest; and indeed Jack Stewart has confessed as much. *Bravo!*

Richmond Jail, Thursday, 16th, Oct. 1800.

Oppression first roused the American people to contend against British tyranny; it is oppression still that will have the same effect, and produce the same energy in the public opinion. The revival of public spirit, the political reanimation which is exhibited in several states, evinces not only a strong and native attachment to liberty, but also that corrupt measures and unjust laws, heavy taxes and useless expenses, have had, and must continue to have a powerful influence in calling up that republican spirit which influenced our countrymen in the struggle with Britain.

The state in the Union which has been most misled will soon become the most active in the cause of democracy. Impositions, deception, and unjust burthens, are powerful arguments; they seize upon the feeling and the purses of the people, awaken their republican vigilance, and produce a general influence in the political opinions and decisions of society.

If the channels of public information at the present moment are deserving of any credit, or if the motly contradictions contained in those diversified channels, can form the ground of ultimate decision of the honest politician, there is every reason to believe that the force of republican sentiments is about to diffuse through the American people new life and joy, by the election of Jefferson to the office of chief magistrate—a man whose talents and virtues have uniformly been exerted for the liberties of the world.

(American Citizen.)

The American envoys were at Paris, on the 12th of August; and the last report in London, privious to the Galen's departure, was, that the negociation was renewed; and it was so far believed as to have affected the premiums for insurance on American vessels. (*Boston Mercury*)

The following letter to the Editor of the Aurora, dated Danbury, June 1st, we published some time ago. It appears to have been written by one Samuel Morse of that place, whose recantation, agreeably to request, we now subjoin. When a man volunteers the publication of circumstances which he avers to be *facts*, of importance to society, it is presumable that his reputation is pledged for the truth of his relation; but when he afterwards publicly contradicts his own solemn, unequivocal statement, less credit, perhaps, may be attached to his denial, which may have been the effect of threat or persuasion, that to his first declaration, to obtain which no improper influence had been exerted.

But it is worthy of remark that the most important fact stated in the first letter, of the residence of one Robins in New York state, *near the boundaries* of *Danbury*, is not contradicted in the second.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, of the Aurora dated Danbury, June 1st, 1800.

"The people of these eastern states, have felt a high degree of resentment at our injuries from France. This has artfully been improved to call off their attention from the high handed and oppressive measures at home.

"Submission to France," has been held up as the consequence of every sentiment, wish, or measure which was not exactly conformable to passion, obedience, & non-resistance, or in their own language, "implicit confidence in our rulers."——This great political bug bear, had for a time the effect intended, and the Sedition and Alien laws together with Roger Griswold's foolish bill securing the Executive power from being usurped, were all submitted to, as guarding against French encroachments as "meeting the manner of French warfare" and combatting her on her own ground."

But the novelty and the deception have passed away, our citizens feel the weight of the one, and behold with indignation the consequence of the other, and in most cases that can arise, the futility of the third; and see and acknowledge the injustice of all.

The principles of the forlorn hope of the anglo-federalist, Mr. Ross's election bill are not sufficiently known to receive the damnation they justly deserve, and which they will ever receive from every person of penetration and honesty, who is not an advocate for slavery.

the 17th article of the British treaty, (for the "furtherance of justice cannot with all its palliation, be palatable to our citizens.

On the subject of the certificates from this town, I wish to make a few observations.

The gentlemen who wrote those certificates are, I believe, men of common honesty, they are so reputed here, but assure yourself they are hasty men. In the first place, the records of this town were burnt with the town in the time of the last war.

It is not difficult to suppose a man might forget the record of the person whom he could not have thought of in twenty years when the records where his name must have been deposited had been reduced to ashes for that length of time, but less is the difficulty in conceiving that he might be born, but never recorded.—There is no impossibility nor improbability that he belonged to an obscure family, then scarcely known, and now, long since forgotten. Our selectmen have certified that they never knew a person by that name residing in this town for any length of time, but they now acknowledge a person by the name of Robbins, once laboured somewhere in this neighbourhood, whose age would not altogether disagree with that of Jonathan Robbins, the pirate.—But the following is an important and an astonishing fact, a fact which nonplussed many of our certifiers, and which was related to me by one of the number.

On making enquiry after the receipt of the secretary's request, they found that a person of the name of Robbins was then residing in the boundaries of New York state, but near those of this town. This person they visited, and the information they obtained was, "that he once had a brother by the name of Jonathan Robbins, that he had been absent some years, and he concluded dead, as he had not heard from him for a great length of time, that he believed if his brother was alive, he was about thirty three years old."

From the Sun of Liberty of August 20.

DANBURY, August 15, 1800.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Since writing my observations contained in a letter to the Editor of the Aurora, dated the 1st, and republished in my paper No. 4—and the address to the gentlemen of the town of Danbury, who signed the certificate, concerning Jonathan Robbins, I have become convinced, from further examination of the subject, that the said Jonathan Robbins, was not a native of this town, nor ever resided here—and that the gentlemen who so certified were not only honest and candid in giving such certificate, but certified the truth. The said publications in the aforesaid papers must therefore be considered as erroneous and incorrect.

My intention in publishing the observations in the aforesaid papers were not to reflect on the characters of those gentlemen who certified but the inaccuracies therein contained originated from mistake.

SAMUEL MORSE.

Those Printers in the United States who have printed the aforesaid publications are requested to publish the above.

COW-POX.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Lettsom of London, to a friend in Boston, dated August 20, 1800.

"The greatest revolution of the present day, in our department, is the inoculation of the Cow Pox, which spreads rapidly throughout Europe; we have had about 16 000 successful cases, without any fatality, and in 3,000 trials, where the common Small-Pox has been applied after the vaccine inoculation, not one has taken the disease, so that the character of the Cow-Pox, is so firmly established here, as must soon annihilate the old inoculation. It seems a glorious reflection, on the preservation of human victims. Perhaps in London alone 2,000 die annually of the Small-Pox. Imagine how many must be saved to the community in half a century, if we calculate these annually and the successive generations resulting from them! Sufficient to remedy the carnage entailed upon mankind by the lust, ambition and folly of war."

Mr Samuel Pleasants' "Friend and Subscriber," who was the author of the publication in his paper of the 7th inst. respecting the marriage of Mr Nathaniel Selden, to Miss Catharine Macon, both of Powhatan, will be taught when to tell the truth in future, by making himself known to the subscriber, in Powhatan.

WILLIAM MOSELEY.

14th October, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just received a large assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the season;

CONSISTING of Rose and Striped Blankets; Kendal Cottons; Half-Thicks; Kerseys; Yorkshire Cloths; Superfine and Coarse Cloths; Fearnoughts; Coatings and Ticklenburgs; which he will dispose of very low by the BALE or PIECE, on a credit of SIX MONTHS:

ALSO FOR SALE,

A few Bales of India Cottons;
Twenty-four casks of Broad Hoes;
And a few Cases of
OLD SHERRY WINE,
In Cases of 4 dozen bottles

WILLIAM WISEHAM.

Richmond, Oct. 13, 1800. (2m)

Notice.

OBSERVING in Mr Pleasants' paper of the 7th inst. an advertisement of Mr. B. Poitiaux, offering for sale under a deed of trust, the house and lot, whereon I now reside, I therefore think it necessary to inform all persons inclined to purchase, that a good title cannot be made to the property under the said trust, as there is not only a prior claim by mortgage upon it, granted Mr. Benjamin Day of Fredericksburg, to secure the payment of certain bonds of Mr L. Degorgue, but there is a suit instituted against me in the district court by a Mr Stegar, for the same; and as I have obtained legal possession of the said property, by a deed in fee, am determined to hold it until the title shall be legally investigated and established, or the payment I have made in part of the purchase refunded.

John Piemont.

October 13, 1800. 4w

Keeble Terry, plaintiff,
Against
John Owen & Robert Owen, defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Robert Owen, having been duly served with the subpœna in this cause, and failing to answer the bill of the plaintiff within the time by law prescribed: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, the said bill is taken for confessed—and *it is decreed and ordered*, that the plaintiff is entitled to the land in the bill mentioned, and that the defendant Robert Owen, do convey unto the plaintiff by deed, a good and sufficient estate in fee simple, in and to the said land, containing sixty acres when he shall be thereto required; and that in the mean time the said plaintiff be quieted in the possession thereof, unless the said defendant Robert, shall appear and shew cause to the contrary at or before November court next. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this decree be published in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for three weeks successively, and before the said November court.

A Copy.
Teste.
Berryman Green, *d. c. h. c.*

Advertisement.

The Partnership of
Elijah & Bernard Hendrick,

BEING (on the 1st of September last) dissolved, by mutual consent; all persons concerned will take notice, that the settlement of the said copartnership devolves on E. H. Hendrick, who is duly authorised to receive all debts due the said copartnership—And all persons to whom the said E. & B. Hendrick are indebted, will call on said E. H. Hendrick for adjustment and settlement—those indebted will therefore please make payment to E. H. Hendrick, who is the only person authorised to receive the same.

E. H. Hendrick.
B. G. Hendrick.

Buckingham county, Milford, Oct 14 1800 } *w4t*

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is carrying on business in the same house lately occupied by E. & B. H. and is now opening

A general assorment of GOODS,

suitable for the season, which will be sold low as usual.

E. H. Hendrick.

Milford, 1st Oct. 1800.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Stolen from the subscriber, (living on Appomattox river, about 5 miles from Capt. Henry Flood's, in the upper part of Buckingham county) in the night of the 30th September last,

Two Horses:

One a bay gelding, eight or nine years old, about four feet six or seven inches high, a small white streak from near his eyes to his nose, a small white above his eyes, small ears, and when rode holds them upright, one white fore foot, and both hind feet white, some of the white extends to the foot-lock, on the outside of the ancle bone of the right hind leg is a small knot about the bigness of half a hen egg, no brand remembered

The other is a chesnut sorrel mare, three years old last spring, a well formed beast, a blaze in her face, widens as it extends to the nostrils, the skin white, both eyes are what is called glass eyes in horses, one hind hoof white, no brand remembered

The above reward will be paid on my recovering the said horses and conviction of the thief, or twenty dollars for each, will be paid to any person for the delivery of the said horses to

John Sears.

October 8, 1800. 2‡

Sales at Auction



WILL BE SOLD,

At the subscribers' Vendue Office, on Saturday the 18th instant,

4 Bales damaged striped Blankets,
Imported in the ship Hope, from Liverpool, and sold on account of the Underwriters.

—ALSO—

50 Pieces Irish Linens,
A Trunk of Jaconet Muslins,
A large assortment of Woolens, on 6 months, &c. &c. &c.

Vandewall & Mosby.

October 16 1800.

THE NEW-KENT

Jockey Club Races

WILL commence Thursday the 30th of this month, free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weights agreeable to the rules of the late Bowling-Green Jockey Club; first day four mile heats. By order of the club

Thos. Wilkinson, *Sec'ry.*

Newkent Courthouse, Oct. 10, 1800.

In pursuance of a deed of trust,

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for cash, on Tuesday the 28th inst. at Capt James Dofwell's Store, in the second Fork of Hanover county,

One Negro Man,

Named NELSON, the property of Robert Potter of said county, to satisfy sundry debts against said Potter, as therein cited.

Garland Abbott.
Thomas Trevilian.

Hanover, 17th October, 1800. 3w

The following persons are selected by the Voter, whose name is written on the back of this Ticket for Electors of President and Vice President.

George Wythe, of the City of Richmond.
William Newsum, of Princess Anne.
Edmund Pendleton, sen of Caroline.
William H. Cabel, of Amherst.
James Madison, jun. of Orange.
John Page, of Gloucester.
Tho's Newton, jun. of Norfolk Borough.
Carter B. Harrison, of Prince George.
Gener'l Joseph Jones, of Dinwiddie.
William B. Giles, of Amelia.
Creed Taylor, of Cumberland.
Thomas Read sen. of Charlotte.
George Penn, of Patrick.
Walter Jones, of Northumberland.
Richard Brent, of Prince William.
William Ellzey, of Loudoun.
Andrew Moore, of Rockbridge.
Gen. John Brown, of Hardy.
Gen. John Preston of Montgomery.
Hugh Holmes, of Frederick.
Archibald Stuart, of Augusta.

To the Printer of the Virginia Argus.

SIR,

HAVING seen an extract from your paper in the Petersburg Intelligencer, entitled, "Negro Stealing," in which I find myself enrolled; and deeming the purchase of Black People, where a man comes fairly and legally by them, as sufficiently derogatory, without the annexed infamy of stealing them. I beg leave to state a few facts in reply to your publication.—You mention that "when Mr. Drew brings home a human cargo, he does not expose the people near a town; He pushes his boat or sloop into a creek that runs from his corn plantation to James River. There his customers from North Carolina resort, and bargain with him in privacy and security." Strange assertions! wonderful lies! In lieu of my running my people up a creek, to avoid landing them near a town I do pointedly assert that I never landed a negro at any other place in the whole course of my speculation, except in a town, and that in the most public manner. And for an impartial truth on this subject, I appeal to the citizens of Smithfield. And hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, to any person who can prove that I ever landed a single negro brought from the northward, except in a town, and that in a public manner. And as to my boat running up a creek leading to my plantation, &c. this also a most palpable falsity—for the nighest navigation to my plantation is that at Smithfield, which is six and twenty miles. But the most important accusation against me is that of my own confession to my acquaintance. "That all the slaves I bring here are free—so you must have none of them." Strange hypothesis, that the same negroes should be all slaves and all free. But the meaning of the publication I suppose, was that all the negroes brought by me from the northward, were free; and that I had in an inhuman manner, stolen them—[illegible] was the meaning of the piece, [illegible] intended to convey, I have [illegible] the title of the address, "[illegible] Now I appeal in the first instance to the impartial public, if it be possible [illegible] declaration could have been made? And I must, moreover, call on [illegible] of a disinterested public to decide, if it be possible for any individual to go to [illegible] ward, (for instance, to the town of [illegible] more) there steal a cargo of free people, bring them to this state, publicly land, and publicly sell them, then return to the same place, pursue the same conduct for two or three years, and no stir be made? Such then is the improbability of this accusation against me; because the publication states that I have frequently brought large cargoes from the northward, and by my own confession they are all free.—But the fact is, the informer of this anecdote (if any) is an infamous liar, and designing scoundrel. And I call upon the magistrate for the name of his informant, to enable me the more fully to expose calumny and falsehood. For I declare to the world I have never borrowed such a sum as 500 dollars of any person, who even mentioned negroes, much less was I solicited to furnish negroes in payment. I recollect on a certain occasion to have been favored by an acquaintance with 1000 dollars, and that at the time of my receiving this money, the lender mentioned he should be glad to get a lad or two. My reply was, that it would be out of my power to supply him, because the slaves which I brought from the northward, if sold to remain in this state, were, by an act of our assembly, entitled to their freedom after twelve months residence. Thus, I trust it appears I acted with propriety as to my acquaintance, who might have been ignorant, as to the act of assembly, and with prudence in avoiding a violation of our act of assembly, which was intended to prevent an increase of negroes in this commonwealth.

B. DREW.

Southampton, Oct. 6, 1800.

Bound Almanacks

FOR 1801.

For sale at this Printing-Office.

Just received, by the Printer hereof,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Hot-Pressed Family Bible (elegant)
Large folio ditto do.
Burkitt's Exposition of the New Testament
Hopkins on the Millenium
Fox's Martyrs
Winchester and Newton on the Prophecies
Cruden's, Butterworth's, and Fisher's Concordance
Davis's, Blair's, White's, Walker's, Letchworth's, Whitefields, and Russell's Sermons
Adgate's Philadelphia Harmony; a collection of plain tunes, hymns and anthems, with the rudiments of music, on a new and improved plan
Smollet's History of England
Gordon's, Winterbotham's, and Robertson's History of America
Millot's General History
Rudiffle's Holland
Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind
Martin's and Vattel's Law of Nations
Delolme on the British Constitution
Sir William Jones on Bailments
Kyd on Bills of Exchange
Laws of the United States, 4 vols,
American Clerk's Magazine
Rousseau on Political Economy, and the Social Compact
The Federalist
Correspondence between Mr. Jefferson and Messrs. Genet and Hammond
Jay's Treaty, with a copious appendix
Jefferson's Notes on Virginia
Liancourt's Travels in America
Travels in the Interior of Africa, by Mungo Park
Staunton's Embassy to China
Volney's Travels in Egypt and Syria
——— Ruins of Ancient Empires—a new and much improved edition
Paine's Works, complete in 2 vols.
Rambler; Guardian; Looker On; Citizen of the World; Philanthropist
D'Anville's Ancient Geography.
Guthrie's Geography Improved, 2 vols. with considerable additions to the Atlas
Guthrie's Grammar; latest London edition
Morse's and Scott's Gazetteers
Morse's and Smith's Geography
Boswell's Life of Samuel Johnson
Flavius Josephus, 6 vols.
Ruth's Essays
Spirit of Despotism
Farmer's Dictionary (esteemed the best practical system extant)
Farmer's Guide
Varlo's Husbandry
Bell's Surgery
Coxe's Examination of Sheffield's Observations on American Commerce
Varieties of Literature, 2 vols.
Philadelphia Weekly Magazine, for 1798 and 1799, 3 vols.
American Museum, in 12 vols. beginning Jan 1787, & ending Dec 1792
New Museum, or Annual Register of Fugitive Pieces, ancient & modern
Perry's and Bailey's Dictionary
System of Short Hand
Hunter and Bell on the Venereal
Polished Gentleman, or Principles of
——— from a father to his son,
——— topics relative to literature
——— conduct of life
——— Senator, or debates in Congress
——— the session beginning Dec. 1796, ending March 1797, 3 vols.
——— Inquiry into the duties of the sexes
——— Mentor, or man's unerring guide to a healthy, wealthy and happy life
Junius's Letters
Kaime's Elements of Criticism
Lavater's Essays on Physiognomy, embellished with elegant engravings
Looker On, an elegant and modern collection of periodical essays, 2 vols.
New & complete universal Letter Writer
Prompter, or a commentary on common sayings and subjects
Seneca's Morals
Steuben's Regulations
Gen. Washington's Official Letters to Congress
Burk's History of the late War in Ireland

NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

Antoinette
Alexis
Abbey of Clugny
Abelard and Eloisa's Letters
Algerine Captive
Adventures of Gilblas de Santillane
——— Roderick Random
Belisarius, by Marmontel
Cavern of Death
Oakendale Abbey
Cecilia, by Miss Burney
Children of the Abbey
Charlotte Temple, a tale of truth
Camilla, or a Picture of Youth
Count Roderic's Castle
Coutraft
Caroline of Litchfield
Cicely of Raby
Emilia de Varmont
Edward, by Dr. Moore
Evelina, or a young lady's entrance into the world, by Miss Burney
Forsters an American tale, being a sequel of the history of John Bull, the Clothier
Fate of Sedley
Jamaica
Georgina
Haute of Tunis
Haunted Priory
——— Cavern
Henry Villars
History of Peggy Black and Wilmot Bond
Inquisitor, or invisible rambler
Julia de Roubigne
Italian Nun
Life and adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 3 vols. with cuts
Nature and Art
Two Cousins
Ormond, or the Secret Witness
Prince of Brittany
Plain Sense, or the history of Henry Villars and Ellen Mordaunt
Wieland, or the Transformation

ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.

A large supply of the Columbian Spelling Book.—Also, Webster's, Dilworth's and Fenning's Spelling Books.

Lady's Mirror
Polite Lady
Lady's Library
Lady's Miscellany
Friend of Youth
Looking Glass
American Preceptor
Children's Miscellany
Castle of Truth
Childrens Friend
Webster's Selection
Amusement Hall
Youth's Friendly Monitor
Columbian Orator
Historical Preceptor
Novels for Youth
Harrison's, Buchanan's and Ash's Grammar
Bingham's Youngs Lady's Accidence
Pleasing Instructor
Economy of Human Life
Child's guide to Spelling and Reading
The American Primer, on a new Plan
Copper Plates for Writing &c. &c.

PRINTS

Of Washington,
Jefferson,
Samuel Adams,
Doctor Franklin,
Gen. Gates,
La Fayette, &c. &c.

September 10.

WERCQ & MARCHAND,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are opening next door to Mr. S. Pleasants' Printing-Office,

A Dry Good Store,

Where gentlemen will always find a great variety of Superfine Broadcloths, fashionable Cassimeres, Swandowns, &c. &c. on the lowest terms.

Lewis Wercq,

TAYLOR & HABIT MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public, that he continues carrying on his business as usual in the upper story of the house he occupies, and that he has provided himself with a sufficient number of Journeymen to furnish ready made clothes on the shortest notice.

Wanted an APPRENTICE, who can bring good recommendations.

October 9th, 1800. *(w2m)*

TO MILLERS.

An Excellent Assortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

ARE JUST RECEIVED,

and for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber.

Joseph Darmstadt.

January 1, 1800. (tf)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Richmond, about the first of this month, a negro man by the name of

WILTSHIRE,

Belonging to the orphan of Samuel Harwood deceased; he is about twenty four years of age, about the common size of men, of dark complexion, has a modest and pleasing countenance, speaks slow in common conversation; he was hired the present year to Messrs. James, Thomas & Francis Deane, of Charlottesville, and has run the river and canal in their boats. As he absconded without any offence or provocation, I suspect he will attempt to leave the state and pass as a free man. I will give the above reward for having him delivered to Messrs. Deanes, or himself, near Richmond, or secured in any jail so that I get him again; and if taken out of the state I will give FORTY DOLLARS reward. All masters of vessels are forewarned from employing or carrying him out of the state.

WILLIAM BURTON.
Guardian to the orphan of
Henrico, 28th August 1800 (w f

ADVERTISEMENT.

This is to notify, that all persons indebted to the subscriber are forwarned from making payment to any but the subscriber himself, or those empowered to receive the same, by the special order of the subscriber, as payment made to any other after this date, will not be deemed good, and this advertisement will be plead in bar. No debts contracted will be paid by me unless my signature is annexed,

Daniel Gordon.

Manchester, September 8, 1800 (6m)

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at this Printing-Office,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;

WITH

AN EPITOME AND VINDICATION

OF THE

PUBLIC LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Sept. 4.

Now in the Press,

And in a few weeks will be published,

(Price, three quarters of a dollar)

THE

Prospect before Us,

VOL. II. PART I.

AND HELL FOLLOWED.

St. John.

Sold by M. Jones, *and* S. Pleasants, *jun. In Philadelphia by* W. Duane; *and by the* Author, *in the jail of Richmond.*

IT is expected that the second part of the present volume will be ready for publication in the course of the fall; but as the choice of electors for president is fast approaching, as the salvation of this country depends upon the dismission of the present incumbent, and as the writer had pledged himself to his readers, that a second volume should appear about this time, he has made every exertion that his present situation admits of to keep his promise, and perform his duty.

☞ *The printers of the Aurora the Baltimore American, and the Petersburg Republican, are requested to insert this for a few times, in each of their newspaper.*

Land for Sale.

Four hundred Acres.

LYING on both sides the south fork of Sandy river, in Pittsylvania county, adjoining MORTON'S settlement; about 45 miles above Halifax (formerly Booker's) ferry, on Staunton river; 50 miles from Lynchburg, and 25 miles from Danville on Dan river. The soil is confessedly equal if not superior to any survey of equal quantity of acres within an hundred miles of the place. It has been surveyed upwards of 43 years, being the third survey made in that part of the country. It abounds with excellent timber and yields good water, and an excellent summer range for cattle, &c. There is about 50,000 tobacco hills fresh cleared and houses sufficient therefore. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms (which shall be reasonable) and shewn the land by applying to the subscriber in Halifax county. An undoubted title will be made thereto, and possession given at any time, so as not to injure the finishing the crop now on the premises.

JAMES M'CRAW,

July 1, 1800 (tiff N)

T. William Meredith, Benjamin Childres, Joseph Ewing, Bejamin Taliaferro, and Richard Taliaferro.

GENTLEMEN,

TAKE notice, that on Friday the thirtieth day of October next, at the house of Mr. William Spencer in Amherst County, State of Virginia, between the hours of six o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock of the same day, I shall take the deposition of the said Wm. Spencer & others; & on Wednesday the 18th of November following, at the Tavern of Paul Thilman, in Hanover Courthouse I shall take the deposition of Mr. Nathaniel Thompson and others, material witnesses for the plaintiffs, in a suit now depending in the High Court of Chancery in Virginia, wherein Dennis Fitzhugh & William Fitzhugh, by me their next friend are plaintiffs, and yourselves defendants.

I am yours, &c.

Lucy Fitzhugh.

September 23d, 1800

CASH GIVEN FOR

Wheat & Tobacco,

BY (tx's)

BARTLETT STILL.

Gilliat & Kirby,

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

FALL SUPPLIES

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF

FANCY AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS.

Also, a very extensive assortment of

WOOLENS,

Which they offer for sale on their usual terms.

(1m) September 25, 1800.

Assorted bales of Cloths,
Striped & rose Blankets by the bale,
Kendal Cottons, ditto
Blue & green Halfthicks, ditto
Womens Shoes by the trunk,
Green Coffee in bags,
Tea by the chest,
Madeira Wine by the pipe,

FOR SALE, BY

Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.

Richmond, Sept. 29, 1800 4w

Just Received,

And for sale by the Printer hereof,

THE

Columbian Reading Book,

OR

Historical Preceptor:

A collection of authentic histories, anecdotes, characters &c. &c. calculated to incite in youthful minds a love of virtue, from its intrinsic beauty and a hatred of vice, from its disgusting deformity

March 24.

FOR THE CURE OF

Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, &c.

IS RECOMMENDED,

DR. CHURCH'S

Essence & Extract of Mustard,

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

DR JAMES CHURCH,

Inventor and sole proprietor of the celebrated Cough Drops, at his Dispensary, New-York and sold, by appointment, by Samuel Pleasants, jr. Richmond.

THERE perhaps is no malady to which the human frame is subject, that has had more applications of various kinds administered as remedies, than the Rheumatism; nor is there scarce a disorder that has resisted with like force the attempts made to remove it.

The Virtues of the Essence and Extract of Mustard, will be found to equal, if not excel those of any other Medicine whatever, in the cure of the above complaints.

The following is quoted from the London Pharmacopiæ, and is the opinion of the College of Physicians concerning this valuable Drug

"MUSTARD, by its acrimony and pungency, stimulates the solids, and attenuates viscid juices, and hence is deservedly recommended for exciting appetite, promoting digestion, encreasing the fluid secretions, also in paralytic and rheumatic affections."

These Medicines contain all the virtues that can possibly be derived from that excellent and powerful vegetable.

The Essence is prepared in a fluid state, and is singularly efficacious as an external application; common Rheumatism, Sprains, Chilblains, Stiff Necks, Swelled Joints, Bruises, Frozen Feet, Local Pains in any part of the body or extremities, Swelled Faces, Chapped Hands, &c. &c. will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

The Extract is prepared in the form of Pills and (being an internal remedy) is a amazing additional improvement, taken in the severest cases of Rheumatic Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Palsy, Fixed Pains, Lumbago, Numbness, Gouts, &c when the Essence is externally applied. It promotes gentle perspiration, and operates very mildly by urine. They also amend a weak digestion, and strengthen the stomach.

OBSERVE.—☞ This Chemical Essence & Extract of Mustard, bears no analogy whatever, to any other Medicine of a similar title, nor can it possibly be Genuine without the Certificate;

"I hereby certify, that this Bottle" (or 8 x) "of Essence" (or Extract) "of Mustard, is genuine and prepared by me.

JAMES CHURCH

Inventor and sole Proprietor

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Assortment.

Which they will dispose of on their usual terms.

(6w) *October 4th*, 1800

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

Run away from my plantation on the south fork of Little Otter, on the 20th inst. a negro man slave named

JACK,

Is rather under the common size, his clothing is not well recollected, he has a large scar on his forehead and another near the top of his head, has had the sinews of his right heel cut in two; he is between thirty and forty years of age—He was raised by Mr. Edward Watts of this county, was hired by Mr Watts about 13 or 14 years ago to Mr William Wright of Franklin county, for one year; Wright hired him part of the same year to Col. John Early. Any person who will deliver the said negro to me shall receive the above reward besides all lawful expenses.

John Wright.

Bedford, Sept 24, 1800. (2w§)

Notice.

In consequence of the death of AMBROSE HERRON, the Copartnership of

CUNNINGHAMS & HERRON

IS DISSOLVED.

All persons indebted to said firm are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their accounts; and those having claims against it will please exhibit them to the subscribers for settlement.

John Cunningham.
Ed: Cunningham.

Cartersville, August 15, 1800. (tf)

Indian Meal, Homany & Bran,

Are kept for Sale at the Lumber-house formerly owned by Thomas an Ebenezer Maule, near the canal bridge leading to the Hay-Market, where Corn will be received in exchange for Meal or Homany at the usual toll of grinding

Richmond, October 7, 1800. tf

For Sale at this Printing Office,

A NEW AND MUCH IMPROVED (AMERICAN) EDITION OF

FENNING'S

Universal Spelling Book

The subscriber wishes to sell his

HOUSE & LOTS,

IN THIS CITY.

—ALSO—

Eight hundred acres of LAND, within seven miles of the City, extending from James River, at Westham, to the Three Notch'd Road—about 300 acres of the tract is wood land.—Possession of both places may be had immediately, reserving the privilege of securing and removing the crops at present on the plantation.——For terms apply to

John Pendleton.

Richmond July 21, 1800.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jun.

And to be had, wholesale and retail, at his Printing-Office, in Richmond,

THE VIRGINIA

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1801.

The Astronomical part by

ISAAC BRIGGS.

Adapted to the Latitude of Richmond, Virginia.

September 18, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to discharge every just claim against his proportion of the estate of Robert Bolling Esq. of Buckingham county, deceased, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of the James river

Low Grounds,

In Amherst county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lands of Mr. William Gat with the adjoining High Lands, and a most valuable Mill Seat not far from the mouth of Big Stoval creek.

Also two Tracts in Buckingham county (one of 380, and the other of 290 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.——The Amherst land will be shewn by my overseer on the premises, and the Buckingham lands by the subscriber for which one third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments.

P. BOLLING.

Buckingham county
10th July, 1800. (t f)

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received that some contagious disease exists at Norfolk, which without due precaution may be communicated to other parts of this commonwealth, and it being the duty of the Executive to prevent the spreading of the said disease, by causing the laws made and provided for that purpose to be faithfully executed, I have therefore thought fit with the advice of the Council of State, to issue this Proclamation, enjoining all vessels coming from the said port of Norfolk up James river, to perform Quarantine at Jordan's Point, and all other vessels coming from said port to any other port within this commonwealth, to perform Quarantine at the places heretofore designated for such ports respectively, for the term of fifteen days, to be computed from the times they severally sailed from the said port of Norfolk; all captains and masters of vessels, sailing from the port of Norfolk, to any other port of this commonwealth, are required to comply with this injunction, otherwise they will expose themselves to the penalties inflicted by the law in case of disobedience. And I do hereby call on the Superintendants of Quarantine at the said several ports, to be vigilant and active in the discharge of their duty, observing that due examination be made of all vessels about to enter their respective ports, to ascertain whence they came, and that they cause those coming from Norfolk to be forthwith confined to the station appointed for the port to which they are bound, and also see that the quarantine above injoined be strictly and faithfully performed, in all other respects according to law.

Given under my hand, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twenty third day of August, (L. S.) one thousand eight hundred, and of the commonwealth the twenty fifth.

James Monroe.

TO BE SOLD,

A well Finished Three Story

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-house, Coach House and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.——For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,

On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond Jan. 27, 1800. tf

FOR SALE,

At Samuel Pleasants' Printing-Office,

[*By the Dozen or Single Copy,*]

THE COLUMBIAN

Spelling & Reading BOOK;

OR

AN EASY AND ALLURING GUIDE TO SPELLING AND READING.

Land & Delivery Bonds

For sale at this Printing-Office.